More specialised benefactions include the Beit Foun|a-tion at Oxford, for the study of Colonial History: tfife/ Institute of Physical Chemistry at Cambridge, which" owes its existence to Sir Robert Waley Cohen: and the characteristic foundation by Sir Montagu Burton at more than one University of Chairs for Industrial and International Peace. The thirty Beit Fellowships for Medical Research have already done an enormous amount for the relief of human suffering, and, it is to be hoped, will do much more. In the United States, the John Simon Guggenheim foundation, established with a capital of 3,000,000 dollars for aiding scientists and artists in their education, without distinction of race, creed, or colour, is one of the most munificent agencies for the encouragement of post-graduate research. To another member of the same family is due a princely endowment for the study of aeronautics. Lucius Littauer is one of the most liberal supporters of the Harvard University.

The Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton was the creation of Louis Bamberger and his sister.[1] The first American Planetarium was a gift to the city of Chicago from Max Adler; but it was run close by that added by Samuel Fels to the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia.

James Loeb, another Harvard benefactor and formerly a partner in the famous American banking firm, estab-lished the Institute of Musical Art in New York, as well as founding the famous Loeb Classics, which have placed the masterpieces of Latin and Greek literature within

the grasp even of the ill-equipped reader. On his demise, after the beginning of the Nazi regime, his residuary estate, amounting to over $1,000,000, was left to the

[1] It may be added that as far back as the middle of the eighteenth century, when the Brown University was founded at Newport, Rhode Island, contributions were forthcoming from Jewish magnates of the (Southern cities, while the timber was provided by Aaron Lopez, a local merchant-prince.